

Hong Kong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

No. 10,497

第七九百四零年一月

日五十八年七十精光

HONGKONG THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 17th, 1891.

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Price

NOTICE
Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Premiums, &c., and special business matters
"The Manager,"
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.
Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent to the Manager, 101, Leadenhall Street, London, or to the Manager of publication.
After that time the supply is limited.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET.

ON the Best Part of DUDDELL St., a very
Convenient OFFICE.
Address for Particulars to A. B. Office of this
Paper.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1891. [2153]

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

Poly's The Mechanical Engineer's Reference
Book for Machine and Boiler Construction.
The Kran, translated by G. Sato.

Phimothymus an Antidote against Credulity,
a discussion of Cardinal Newman's Essay on
Ecclesiastical Miracles, by Dr. Abbott.

Essays on the Metalurgy of Gold.

All about the Royal Navy, illustrated, 40 cents
Uqrinhar's Dyna Construction.

Journal of Sir Walter Scott.

Col. Maurice on War.

The Unravelled Six-and-Terrestrial Globe, 83.
Whidbey's The Great Art of Making Enamels.

Macmillan's The Elements of Chemistry.

Achievements in Engineering during the last
half century, by L. E. Vernon Harcourt.

The Boating Man's Wade Meuse.

The Pope on Labour.

Philip's Elements of Metallurgy.

Concord's Traveller's New Customs Publication.

The Car-builder's Distinctive or Illustrated
Vocabulary of Terms which designate Rail-
road Cars, their parts and attachments.

The International Annual of Anthony's Photo-
graphic Bulletin.

Order of the Czar, by Joseph Hatto (Pro-
duced by the Government of the Czar
from circulation in Russia).

Manual of English and Spanish Correspondence.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD., HONGKONG.

120
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT).

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates
for NINGPO, CHFOO, TIENTIN, NEWCHANG,
HANKOW, and Ports of the YANGTZE.)

The Company's Steamship.

"CANTON,"
Captain Sellar, will be despatched as above at 4
P.M. TO-DAY, the 17th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1891. [2147]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND
TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship.

"THALES,"
Captain Hunter, will be despatched for the above
Ports TO-MORROW, the 18th inst. at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1891. [2146]

"GLEN LINE" OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR LONDON via SUEZ CANAL
THE Steamship.

"GLENALLOCH,"
Captain McGregor, will be despatched for the above
Ports TO-MORROW, the 18th inst. at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1891. [2148]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND
CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship.

"LIGHTNING,"
Captain G. P. Bent, will be despatched for the above
Ports on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1891. [2149]

FOR SHANGHAI.

"NINGPO,"
Captain R. Kohler, will be despatched for the above
Port on SATURDAY, the 19th inst. at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SLEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1891. [2150]

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY.
(Calling at Colombo if sufficient inducement
offers.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship.

"NIZAM,"
Captain G. L. Langhorne, R.N., will leave for
the above Places on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd
inst., at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1891. [2150]

"SHILLI" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE, AND
OKINAWA.
(via INLAND SEA).

THE Steamship.

"GARMBRTHESHIRE,"
Captain Clark, will be despatched as above on or
about THE 24th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CALLELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1891. [2152]

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL, LTD.,
TOKIO, JAPAN.

C. S. ARTHUR, MANAGER.

THE FINEST HOTEL IN THE EAST.
(Under the distinguished patronage of the
Imperial Household.)

THIS FINE HOTEL is situated within
five minutes' drive of the terminus of the
Yokohama-Tokio Railway, and is in near proximity
to the Imperial Palace, the Parliament
House, and the Chief Public Offices.

There are no inside rooms, thus securing well
lighted, ventilated, and cheerful accommodation.
The Cuisine cannot be surpassed, and the aim
of the management is to provide for the com-
fort and pleasure of the guests. The attractions
of Tokio are countless, and the religious
and floral festivals being of daily occurrence are
to be seen at their best and on a grander scale
than in any other portion of Japan. All the
noted actors, wrestlers, and jugglers make the
capital their head-quarters.

RATES \$5 to \$45.00 per day.

C. S. ARTHUR,
Manager.

INTIMATIONS.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
of the above Company will be held at the Head
Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on THE 17th DAY
of SEPTEMBER, 1891, at 12 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of present-
ing the Report of the Directors and Statement of
Dividends for the year ended 30th April, and of declaring
Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY
will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 17th Sept.,
both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1891. [2063]

INTIMATIONS.

L. MARIA CRISTINA
CIGAR FACTORY, MANILA.

10, PLAZA DE GOITI, SANTA CRUZ.

Purveyors to the Royal Household.

The splendid Gums and Cigarettes from the
above Factory were awarded Gold Medals in
different Exhibitions and the highest Diploma
of Honour in the Melbourne and Adelaide
Exhibitions. To be had at their Cigar Depot,

INTIMATIONS.

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY, ESTABLISHED 1845.

CLARIBUS.

W. WINSTON, \$5 per dose, qts.

FRONCE, \$5

VANHAUS, \$5

Samples sent on application.

G. GIBAULT

8, Queen's Road.

HONGKONG HANSARD.

JUST PUBLISHED.

REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Session
1890-91. Reprinted from the *Hongkong Daily
Press*, printed by the Municipal Works
Press, 25c. per copy.

MONDAY, 21st SEPTEMBER.

MONDAY, 28th SEPTEMBER.

MONDAY, 5th OCTOBER.

MONDAY, 12th OCTOBER.

MONDAY, 19th OCTOBER.

MONDAY, 26th OCTOBER.

MONDAY, 2nd NOVEMBER.

MONDAY, 9th NOVEMBER.

MONDAY, 16th NOVEMBER.

MONDAY, 23rd NOVEMBER.

MONDAY, 30th NOVEMBER.

MONDAY, 7th DECEMBER.

MONDAY, 14th DECEMBER.

MONDAY, 21st DECEMBER.

MONDAY, 4th JANUARY.

MONDAY, 11th JANUARY.

MONDAY, 18th JANUARY.

MONDAY, 25th JANUARY.

MONDAY, 1st FEBRUARY.

MONDAY, 8th FEBRUARY.

MONDAY, 15th FEBRUARY.

MONDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY.

MONDAY, 29th FEBRUARY.

MONDAY, 7th MARCH.

MONDAY, 14th MARCH.

MONDAY, 21st MARCH.

MONDAY, 28th MARCH.

MONDAY, 4th APRIL.

MONDAY, 11th APRIL.

MONDAY, 18th APRIL.

MONDAY, 25th APRIL.

MONDAY, 2nd MAY.

MONDAY, 9th MAY.

MONDAY, 16th MAY.

MONDAY, 23rd MAY.

MONDAY, 30th MAY.

MONDAY, 6th JUNE.

MONDAY, 13th JUNE.

MONDAY, 20th JUNE.

MONDAY, 27th JUNE.

MONDAY, 4th JULY.

MONDAY, 11th JULY.

MONDAY, 18th JULY.

MONDAY, 25th JULY.

MONDAY, 1st AUGUST.

MONDAY, 8th AUGUST.

MONDAY, 15th AUGUST.

MONDAY, 22nd AUGUST.

MONDAY, 29th AUGUST.

MONDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER.

MONDAY, 12th SEPTEMBER.

MONDAY, 19th SEPTEMBER.

MONDAY, 26th SEPTEMBER.

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG TRADING CO. LTD

WHITE BUCKSKIN TENNIS SHOES.

RUSSET LEATHER TENNIS SHOES.

RUSSIA LEATHER TENNIS SHOES.

WHITE CANVAS TENNIS SHOES.

BROWN CANVAS TENNIS SHOES.

TENNIS SASHES, TENNIS BELTS.

HONGKONG TRADING CO. LIMITED.

QUEEN'S ROAD AND DUDDELL STREET.

GOLD MEDALS AND 5 SILVER MEDALS

By Appointment

K. L. H. N. & C. O.
HONGKONG (Established, 1869).

THE ORIENTAL FINE ART DEPOT

Known as the Oldest and most reliable Establishment in the East.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1891. 1851

BROWN, JONES & CO.

No. 49, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

HONGKONG.

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS IN STOCK.

A SKILLED EUROPEAN STONEMAKER SUPERINTENDENT ALL WORKS.

PROMPT ATTENTION TO ORDERS FROM COASTAL PORTS.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1891. 1874

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

SEASON 1891-92.

PEB. S.S. "SHANGHAI."

We have received our second supplies of

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

and we are now executing all orders for the same. Complete Catalogues with concise directions for sowing can be obtained on application or will be posted to any address. In these Catalogues the Seeds are Marginally Numbered in English and Chinese, and when ordering it is quite sufficient to state the numbers of the kinds required.

DISCOUNTS.

Orders from one person, from \$5 to \$10, allowed 25% discount.

Orders from one person, over \$10 allowed an extra 5% discount.

CLAY'S FERTILIZER.

A high class fertilizer for pot plants and for use in the garden generally; it supplies natural nourishment to the soil, and assists the process of assimilation, thereby aiding the plants to attain to their full size, vigour and beauty.

Gold in this containing 10lb each.....\$1.50.

Bags.....235.....\$4.00.

Directions for use are given on the label.

BANSOME'S "New Paris"

LAW N. M. O. W. B. R. S

The best and cheapest machines in the market; for sale at manufacturers' prices.

A. S. WATSON CO., LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1891. 1891

BIRTH.

On the 14th instant, at "Walton," the Peak, the wife of Mr. D. W. D. Ward, of a son. (1891).

DEATHS.

At Chinkiang on the 13th September, at her residence, Mrs. D. A. Ward, aged 33 years.

At Hsien's Wharf, Shanghai, on the 13th September, 1891, WILLIAM ALLEN, aged 2 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Allen, of 22, H. St. and 11, H. St. and the beloved children of Jane and C. H. Allen. Also on the 17th instant, Jane, the dearly beloved wife of C. H. Allen, aged 32 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1891.

The Singapore Free Press, in commenting on an article which recently appeared in this journal on the case of the Straits Settlements in regard to the military contribution, credits with holding that "it is the business of Crown Colonies to yield unhesitatingly to whatever demands are made upon them, and that the mere fact that the demand is made by the home Government is in itself a demonstration that the demand is fair and reasonable." To traverse the argument of an opponent is not to answer it. We do not hold that it is the business of Crown Colonies to yield unhesitatingly to whatever demands are made upon them, but, on the contrary, that every demand should be subjected to the closest scrutiny and resisted if it is considered unjust. Thus we had no doubt as to the injustice of exacting from this Colony an increase in the military contribution, demanded on the score of an addition to the garrison, before that addition had been made, nor did we hesitate to express our opinion on the point. The question whether the demand might be justified on general grounds did not in this case properly arise.

because it was not before the Legislative Council at the time the increase was voted on a special ground. In the case of the Straits Settlements there was no such complication, and it appeared to us that the home Government made good their claim. On that point reasonable difference of opinion may exist, but a difference of opinion does not justify one of the parties to a dispute in imputing dishonest intentions to the other. This was the course adopted by the Singapore Free Press and the party it represents. It did not appear to occur to them that Mr. Goschen and Mr. Stanhope might be honestly convinced of the justice of the claim advanced; on the contrary, it was represented as a case of willful and intentional dishonesty, and efforts were made to imbue the minds of the Asiatic population with the idea that Her Majesty's Government was an essentially unjust Government. Against the unwise of such a course we cannot protest too strongly, and it affords us satisfaction to find that our views in that respect are shared, to some extent even in Singapore itself. The Straits Times in commenting on our article says:—

"We do not of course agree with the Hongkong Daily Press in its estimate of the weakness of the Straits case; but it is scarcely necessary to enforce that we do agree with the Hongkong journal in its disapproval of the language that was used to English statesmen." From the remainder of our contemporary's article it would appear that the policy of violence and bluster is likely to be exchanged for one of a milder character in the efforts that are still to be made to secure a reduction of the amount asked for by the home Government.

It is now a good many years since, if we remember rightly, a committee of members of the Government was appointed to select a site for the Western police station, which the growing importance of that suburb rendered necessary. After much delay the preparation of the site was commenced. This was the last occasion on which convict labour was employed outside the Gaol compound; a fatal collision having occurred between the warden and their charge, of whom several at that time escaped. The building was finished more than a year ago, excepting for a coat of whitewash that was put on it will give time to catch up with the rest leaving Singapore on the 6th October next.

To-day the "Whiteshaw," as the Parasols are called, will leave the port of Singapore on the 13th October, 1891, and the 14th October, 1891, the 15th October, 1891, and the 16th October, 1891, the 17th October, 1891, the 18th October, 1891, the 19th October, 1891, the 20th October, 1891, the 21st October, 1891, the 22nd October, 1891, the 23rd October, 1891, the 24th October, 1891, the 25th October, 1891, the 26th October, 1891, the 27th October, 1891, the 28th October, 1891, the 29th October, 1891, the 30th October, 1891, the 31st October, 1891, the 1st November, 1891, the 2nd November, 1891, the 3rd November, 1891, the 4th November, 1891, the 5th November, 1891, the 6th November, 1891, the 7th November, 1891, the 8th November, 1891, the 9th November, 1891, the 10th November, 1891, the 11th November, 1891, the 12th November, 1891, the 13th November, 1891, the 14th November, 1891, the 15th November, 1891, the 16th November, 1891, the 17th November, 1891, the 18th November, 1891, the 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MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, THE 11 DAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1891.

THE ICHANG RIOT.

In another column will be found, reproduced from the Shanghai papers, a full account of the riot at Ichang and of the general trouble at other places. Hankow and Nanking are evidently restive with anti-foreign sentiment, and throughout the Yangtze Valley there is widespread disaffection with the Government. It is alleged that the next demonstration is to be made at Chingshing, and it is the present of the steamer *Padua* seems to have alone saved the foreigners at Ichang from massacre. There is good ground for uneasiness as to the safety of the foreigners in Sz-chuen. It is now abundantly clear, from the published narratives, eye-witnesses of the riot at Ichang, that although the incendiary attack broke out unexpectedly it had been carefully designed and thought out. There was absolutely no pretext for the outbreak, and the one contrived was so transparent that it would hardly have imposed on the most ignorant and prejudiced even of Chinese mob. A boy was set one day to the Roman Catholic Convent, and then a little later was demanded back by his friends as stolen. He was afterwards dismissed, his low rank not rendering him in the opinion of the high Authorities a convenient scapegoat; while the man who ruthlessly turned the ladies and children from his door and abandoned them to the fury of the mob, the other official who refused to stand men to quell the disturbance, and the Custom-official who declined to assist in having the bodies of the murdered Europeans brought to the landing place, are, so far as is known, still retained at their posts. These men may be taken as typical of the Chinese mandarins, who with rare exception, cordially sympathise with the anti-foreign movement and, so long as they can do so without compromising their official responsibility, would rather foment a riot than hold it in check. It is only fear of the consequences to themselves that induces the mandarins to afford any measure of protection, and so long as this is the case the exercise of strong pressure by the Foreign Powers is essential. If this pressure as applied to the Government at Peking proves inoperative in the provinces, it will become necessary to take a more direct application. As Sir T. SANDBURG informed the Secretary of the Chinese Legation in London, "if public opinion becomes alarmed and indignant in France and England, a war for intervention might arise which might have very embarrassing and even serious consequences." The outrages on Dr. Gause in Kien and the recent riot at Ichang are calculated to create both alarm and indignation and to raise serious doubts of the ability or willingness of the Chinese Government to hold its people in check. The Ichang affair especially shows that the forces which produced the previous riots are still in operation and may lead to another upheaval at any moment.

The most significant and at the same time most sinister feature of the proceedings at the Ichang riot undoubtedly is the open participation of the soldiers in them. Mr. GARDNER, who was well known to and popular with the natives on going to see if he could save some of his property, pushed his way through the crowd to get at his house, but was told by the soldiers that they could not help him, "soldiers will not strike soldiers," and "those are soldiers who are destroying the foreign houses." Indeed, it is evident that the active spirits at Ichang were soldiers without their coats, and as they are Hunan men it is highly probable that they were obeying orders from some person of authority who keeps in the background. The General of Ichang is a Hunan man, and though he was palpably anxious to save life he knew better than to attempt to interfere with the rioters. If he did not sympathise with their acts he at least refrained from opposition. The other officials were either helpless or indifferent, probably the latter, especially the Hsien, who was one of the most ardent opponents of the opening of the Upper Yangtze to steamer navigation. Whether these Ichang officials were guilty of actual connivance with the rioters, as is broadly stated by the correspondent of one of our Shanghai contemporaries, might be difficult of proof, but there can be no question as to the inability of the Chinese Government to furnish protection to foreigners residing peacefully at the Treaty ports. They have just strongly asserted their ability to maintain order and afford efficient protection for the lives and property of foreigners, yet here is a direct answer in the negative of the most pronounced kind. At a small town like Ichang, with a population of little over 30,000, they are unable, after repeated warnings, and although they must have known there was danger, to avert an outbreak, which, but for the timely presence in port of a small foreign steamer, would beyond doubt have ended in a savage massacre.

Nor is it likely that the Ichang riot will prove the last of these outrages. It is openly declared among the natives that the intention of the Kolo Hui is to drive foreigners from every town and place in the Yangtze Valley, and unless the Foreign Powers take measures in their own hands there is every reason to believe that society will succumb in this object. They are a force in every province in Central China, and few of the officials dare openly oppose them. Indeed, it is more than probable that all the Hunan officials are pledged to assist them wherever possible without openly taking part in the disturbances. The Central Government are obviously afraid or unwilling to punish the ringleaders of the riots or to degrade officials responsible for not suppressing them. Meantime so far the anti-foreign party are having the best of it. At Kiukiang and Hankow the foreigners are practically in a state of siege; at Nanking all the foreigners are leaving, and missionaries at the way ports and other stations are being compelled to leave and seek some safe asylum, while the residents at Ichang have left almost in a body. It is quite impossible that matters can go on in this way long. Yet what is to be done? The Chinese offer indemnities for losses suffered and promises of safety in the future. But the indemnities do not really recoup foreigners for their losses, and foreign residents can give no credit to the pledges of protection offered; they must live—if they elect to continue residence in China—in a constant state of uneasy insecurity. Such a position of things—entailing, too, the ceaseless watchfulness of the foreign naval authorities—must soon become intolerable; in fact, it is intolerable now. If the Treaty Powers cannot all unite in one common policy, then let England, France, and Russia, whose territorial interests are all contentious on one side or another with the Chinese frontier, take concerted action and either compel the Peking Government to agree to their terms

or proceed to divide the Empire and administer it as Egypt and Annam are being subdivided—either by the Chinese Government or by the Western States so as heartily to despatch. In all probability after being roughly thrashed the Hunanese would prove the most friendly and reasonable of the Chinese. We do not want to have to use force, but if they are bent on the struggle it is probable that it will have to come. In any case Foreign Powers cannot sit with folded hands while their subjects are being murdered and plundered in the river ports of China.

THE BLUEBOOK ON THE YAN-TSZE RIOTS.

Consul GARDNER's despatches in the blue book on the Yan-tsze riots bring into prominence the execrable conduct of the Chinese officials in connection with the Wusich affair, in which Messrs. ARGENT and GREASY were murdered. One of the four mentioned by Mr. GARDNER, after stupidly neglecting the opportunity of nipping the riot in the bud, behaved well in its subsequent stages. This man was afterwards dismissed, his low rank not rendering him in the opinion of the high Authorities a convenient scapegoat; while the man who ruthlessly turned the ladies and children from his door and abandoned them to the fury of the mob, the other official who refused to stand men to quell the disturbance, and the Custom-official who declined to assist in having the bodies of the murdered Europeans brought to the landing place, are, so far as is known, still retained at their posts. These men may be taken as typical of the Chinese mandarins, who with rare exception, cordially sympathise with the anti-foreign movement and, so long as they can do so without compromising their official responsibility, would rather foment a riot than hold it in check. It is only fear of the consequences to themselves that induces the mandarins to afford any measure of protection, and so long as this is the case the exercise of strong pressure by the Foreign Powers is essential. If this pressure as applied to the Government at Peking proves inoperative in the provinces, it will become necessary to take a more direct application. As Sir T. SANDBURG informed the Secretary of the Chinese Legation in London, "if public opinion becomes alarmed and indignant in France and England, a war for intervention might arise which might have very embarrassing and even serious consequences." The outrages on Dr. Gause in Kien and the recent riot at Ichang are calculated to create both alarm and indignation and to raise serious doubts of the ability or willingness of the Chinese Government to hold its people in check. The Ichang affair especially shows that the forces which produced the previous riots are still in operation and may lead to another upheaval at any moment.

The Chinese Minister in London appears to have exerted all his wiles to induce a compliant attitude on the part of the Marquis of SALISBURY. The Yamen, he said, fell that there had been no laxity or evasion in the measures taken, and they apprehended that further executions would tend to increase rather than allay popular excitement. The Marquis of SALISBURY seemed inclined at first to take the bait, and in his telegram to Sir JOHN WALSHAM of the 17th July said:—"They (the Yamen) are now, apparently, fully alive to the gravity of the occurrences that have taken place, and I am inclined to accept their assurance in this respect as sufficient if you are satisfied that the Chinese Government are in earnest." Sir JOHN WALSHAM does not appear to have been satisfied, the Yamen complaining through the Minister in London that "Her Majesty's Minister had been more urgent and severe in his representations than the Foreign Minister, whose attitude was the principal sufferer." This of Sir JOHN WALSHAM is most gratifying, as it is surprising, and to induce him to take up such a strong position he must have been very deeply impressed with the urgency of the crisis. To say that the riots "are being instigated by a party interested in the present dynasty" is no answer to the demand of the Foreign Powers for protection to the lives and property of their subjects in China. If the Chinese Government cannot guarantee this protection, it will become incumbent on the Foreign Powers to take such measures as may be necessary to effect that end. But what is asked of China ought to be well within the power of any reasonably strong Government. It is not a host of executions of men of the coolie class that is demanded but the proper punishment of the officials who refused to take such steps as were within their power to afford protection to the foreigners. And on this point there must be no statement of the demand. As Consul GARDNER says, next to the fear of war, the only means to afford protection to foreigners is to make it a performance of their duty by the officials less unpleasant than the neglect of it. This can only be done by the constant exercise of vigilance and insistence on the prompt and severe punishment of any official guilty of neglect. Mr. GARDNER's own action in relation to the Wusich affair was altogether admirable, and his insisting that the Viceroy should be represented at the funeral of the victims and that the Intendant should attend in person was a fit of policy deserving of special commendation.

THE OPENING OF HUNAN.

Our Peking correspondent, writing under date of the 29th August, gave the substance of the note signed by all the Foreign Ministers and presented to the Tsung-li Yamen on the 25th of that month. The note acquiesced in the indemnities for outrages on foreigners being arranged by the local authorities on the Yangtze, but required the punishment of the rioters and guarantees for the future to be settled between the foreign representatives and the Tsung-li Yamen. Nothing was said, so far as was known, about the opening of Hunan. The statement that the opening of that province was to be one of the terms of settlement was made by the *North-China Daily News*, which no doubt had what appeared to it to be sufficiently good authority for it. Should the

statement turn out to be inaccurate it will be very regrettable. Hunan is the hotbed of anti-foreign feeling and the fountain from which poisonous literature is distributed throughout the Empire, and it is important that at the present juncture, when the persons and property of foreigners in Central China are being assailed by ignorant mobs, the province from which the unwholesome emanations should be firmly dealt with and have its fangs drawn. Mr. ANCHINBOLD, the Civil Agent of the National Bible Society of Scotland in China, had recently been on a trip in Hunan, and has written a short account of the province, which he describes as "beautifully diversified by mountain and plain, well watered and fertile. As a province, it is remarkably self-contained, producing an abundance of everything which the people require, and importing only luxuries. Its large exports of coal, iron, timber, tea, rice, &c., bring in much wealth, which is greatly increased by the large number of Hunanese who, in all parts of the empire, in government service or in business, are fully occupied in accumulating riches, which they ultimately carry home. In the trading port, ease of access, healthy, and hospitable, Protestant missionaries have hitherto found it impossible to obtain a footing, while the Roman Catholics have been established at one centre for three hundred years, and have in all that time done little more than simply hold their ground. The people Mr. ANCHINBOLD describes as strong and well-made, with a decided comfortable appearance; they pay great attention to education, are mainly and straightforward, and, from the great proportion of them who have travelled, are, for Chiuamen, exceedingly well-informed; but the writer mildly adds in closing his account, that they are "somewhat turbulent." Their turbulence was shown the other day when they fairly refused to allow the erection of the telegraph line the Viceroy CHANG CHIEH-TU had ordered to be conducted through the province and forcibly drove out the telegraph parties. The *N. C. Daily News* in a recent article on the opening of Hunan asks: "What is the unfortunate Chinese Government to do with this province? The Foreign Ministers say that it is to be made safe for foreigners to visit; but how is the Central Government to do it?" Our contemporary pines the difficulties in the way in rather bold colours, suggesting that the attempt will lead to civil war. The Government, it says, will have to employ force, but its best tools are Hunanese, who will not fight against their fellow provinces; and if it brings in Hunanese men from Tientsin there will be an actual civil war. Human will break out into open rebellion, and will have sympathetic all over China. In reply to all this we can only say that the Government which reconquered Kansu and subdued the Mahomedan rebellion in Yunnan ought to be able to enforce its decree in the province of Hunan, the very heart of the Empire. If it cannot do it, it is possible for it to do so, then it is high time that the Foreign Powers should take a more active part in the protection of the Chinese. The Foreign Ministers say that it is to be made safe for foreigners to visit; but how is the Central Government to do it?" Our contemporary pines the difficulties in the way in rather bold colours, suggesting that the attempt will lead to civil war. The Government, it says, will have to employ force, but its best tools are Hunanese, who will not fight against their fellow provinces; and if it brings in Hunanese men from Tientsin there will be an actual civil war. Human will break out into open rebellion, and will have sympathetic all over China.

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RUSTOMJEE'S BANKRUPTCY.

The sentence of six months' imprisonment passed by the Chief Justice on the bankrupt RUSTOMJEE was amply merited. Considering how the Court had dealt with the cases of WORDFORD, ARFES, HO TIN, and WONG SIX LAM, it would have been a miscarriage of justice if RUSTOMJEE, whose case was worse than any of those mentioned, had escaped punishment. Not only had the bankrupt been guilty of rash and hazardous speculation, but he had neglected to keep proper records of his transactions. It is impossible to believe that his failure to keep books was due merely to negligence. The bankrupt had already passed through the Court a previous occasion, in 1876, when he was sentenced for six months for the sacking of empty houses of all their fittings. If flogging would have been more deterrent to this class of crime than imprisonment we would be glad to see it introduced. The Chinese in their own country are governed by the bamboo, and rightly so; but patty larceny is very prevalent, and quite recently a correspondent signing himself "Householder" sent us a letter complaining of the sacking of empty houses of all their fittings. If flogging would have been more deterrent to this class of crime than imprisonment we would be glad to see it introduced. The Chinese in their own country are governed by the bamboo, and rightly so; but patty larceny is very prevalent, and quite recently a correspondent signing himself "Householder" sent us a letter complaining of the sacking of empty houses of all their fittings. If flogging would have been more deterrent to this class of crime than imprisonment we would be glad to see it introduced. 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rendered any account. At one time his expenses are about \$200 a month. Then a statement which he approved puts them down about \$900, and then \$500. In this colony debtors may be imprisoned for non-payment of debt, and having regard to local circumstances the law is a necessary one, but if they can shew that they have no property, or have not made away with any, then, unless the execution creditor can shew that the debtor's inability to satisfy the decree is due to unjustifiable extravagance in living or that he has wilfully concealed property or his rights to or interest therein, or has removed property or committed some act of bad faith, the debtor will be released, but his property will continue to be liable to a attachment. But many debtors are not satisfied with that. On the threat of an action, they either make a deed of arrangement, often mere bogus ones, or petition to be made bankrupt, or get some friendly creditor to put them into the Court. Then by prolonging proceedings, and getting protection, they tire out creditors, and the final hope is a fresh discharge, which gives them a clean sheet. Few indeed ever think of repaying the creditors whom they have deprived of their money, even if better times come. It has been held in Bankruptcy Courts that to seek adjudication without assets is a fraud on the bankruptcy laws and petitions have been refused on that score. Of course there are cases where it might be very hard to refuse to adjudicate, but as I have more than once said it is easy to get made a bankrupt. It is another thing to come out scot-free from the inquisitorial examination that must necessarily take place, and when it appears that the object of a debtor is not to distribute his assets equally, which is one of the aims of bankruptcy law, but simply to get rid of personal trouble and risk of being arrested and imprisoned under a writ of execution, the examination of his dealings is generally more searching. In the present case, had the bankrupt not had the Bankruptcy Court to fall back on, he would certainly have had writs of execution against him, and he would have been lodged in gaol under them. Had he applied for a discharge, execution creditors would have had little difficulty in shewing that he had been guilty of unjustifiable extravagance, and some other things which would have prevented the Court ordering his discharge, and I think the thousands of dollars lost at poker would probably be considered an extravagance in living utterly unjustifiable in a man who admittedly was over head and ears in debt in his share speculations. Mr. Gubbay, one of the opposing creditors, stated that he had won \$3,000 in poker in games with the bankrupt and others, and although the bankrupt instructed his solicitor to say that Mr. Torg had played or was a partner in the game where so much money was lost, I think it right to say that the bankrupt declared on a previous day that "Mr. Torg did not play. I have come to the conclusion that, having regard to previous cases in this Court, it is my clear duty to sentence the prisoner to six months' imprisonment for that ill-advised speculation, and for contracting debts when he could not reasonably expect to pay them, as this is even a worse case than any of those referred to at last sitting. He will have his discharge, but must go to prison for six months from date."

REMARKABLE CHARGE OF MAN-SLAUGHTER.

A SINGULAR STORY OF A VOTAGE.

A case of a somewhat extraordinary character was commenced on the 8th instant before Mr. A. G. Wise in the Police Court. Edward E. Manning, 28, master of the Nova Scotian barque *Zebina Gondry*, Lloyd W. Vance, 28, first mate, and Julius Gorbert, 37, second mate, were charged by William Brody, a seaman on board the above named vessel, with causing the death of one William Fall, also a seaman, on July 2d upon the high seas.

Mr. Weston represented the defendants.

William Brown, the prosecutor, said that the *Zebina Gondry* left New York for Java on the 14th of April. The deceased shipped as a seaman, though his trade was that of a blacksmith. From the first day of the voyage almost he was ill-treated by the captain. Witness frequently saw this. On one occasion the captain jumped on his back several times. On the 29th of July, the day on which the deceased jumped overboard, at half-past 12 o'clock the first mate sent Fall aloft. He did not comprehend the order and Vance then took him by the neck and thrashed him with the rope's end. Then the deceased told the port watch that he intended to jump overboard. He gave away his clothes and passed along the maindeck as far as the mid-mast. Witness immediately heard a cry and going aft could see nothing of the deceased. The first mate called the captain, who came on deck and asked why they had not told him that the Swede was contemplating suicide.

His Worship—How long was this after the mate had ropes ended him?—A few minutes.

You never saw him again?—No.

You did not see him go overboard?—No.

Did you ever see the second mate do anything to the deceased?—Yes, he has hit him on several occasions.

Was he a good sailor?—No, he was not.

Was this his first voyage?—Yes.

By Mr. Weston—Did you know that it was not safe for him to go aloft?—No.

You know that he did it up aloft if the wind was right?—Yes he did, to rest the topsail, but he was not a very good hand?—He was as good as some of the rest of them.

And that, I suppose, was as bad as a first hand usually is?—Yes.

Did you ever hear this man Fall tell stories about why he was sent to aloft?—Yes.

Did you hear him say that it was because he drank so hard on shore?—Yes.

Did he often say that he wished he could get liquor on board?—No.

I suppose he knew there was no chance to get any?—I don't know.

But you signed as a total sinner?—Yes.

Was Fall very often low spirited?—Yes.

He was a bold, a high spirited fellow?—He was the same as all of us. None of us were very high spirited on board.

On cross-examination continued—Witness admitted that he had had a fight with Fall about some bread which he accused the deceased of stealing. He gave him a bit & hit him on that occasion. He could not remember the date, but he believed it was about the beginning of July. After this, however, they shook hands and were good friends. At another time, he was going to strike Fall again but the carpenter interfered and prevented him. Witness had not asked when he signed articles to see what he had signed. Witness had written a not one of the items down, but they had had white bread. There were other things with white bread, but again not the same. Witness had observed that the Swede did not eat a morsel of bread without butter. He was the only one who did not eat butter. Because he told him that he was married and that his wife had taken it from Stokholm to get him away from the "Stokoe". He was not very bright at anything and was not a good seaman. He was not a reserved man and had not been in the habit of sitting in the forecastle without speaking for a long time.

Mr. Weston—You really did not believe the deceased's threat to jump overboard, or didn't you believe he had any place to go to?—I did not believe him, but I know that he had plenty of time.

Had you plenty of time?—No.

Part of the cause was the black eye you gave him?—No, it was not.

You don't reckon that?—No.

But everybody else's blows you reckon?—He said that he was going to jump overboard because the captain and the steersman ill-treated him.

Witness under cross-examination admitted that he had been convicted of theft in Massachusetts and had been sentenced to two years in a reformatory.

Ernest Grove, a German, whose evidence was interpreted, was next called. He said he was an American citizen, living in Canada, and he had often seen the deceased treated by the captain and first officer but not by the second mate.

His Worship—What have you seen the captain do?—On one occasion the captain told him to mend a sail or something of that kind.

Any other time?—Yes, constantly he was knocked about by the first officer. I remember once he was struck by the rope-end across the fingers and the nails became detached in consequence. It was a daily occurrence this beating.

Do you know anything about the day he went overboard?—Yes, on the previous night he had made an attempt to strangle himself and I had to take the rope from him.

Where was that?—In the forecastle.

Did you see him go overboard?—No, I reported to the second officer about him attempting to strangle himself.

Was he worse treated than the rest of them?—Yes, he was.

Why?—In the first place he could not understand English and therefore could not understand orders, and in the second place he was not a sailor by profession and did not know his work. We often aboard him say he would do away with himself.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wolton.—Witness did not remember the occasion on which Brown knocked the deceased down, but he saw Fell with a black eye and he heard of the accusation of the theft of bread.

Did not the deceased say himself that he was always having his bread stolen?—No, he ate it as soon as he got it. At times he would come and sit on his bunk by me and cry and say how badly he was treated and that he was going to do away with himself.

He was kind of low spirited?—Yes, very low spirited.

He was always the same from the time he came on board?—No, not from the first.

It began shortly after he got to sea?—Yes, he became seasick and did not like sailing life.

At this point the case was adjourned, bail being allowed in \$100 for the captain and \$50 each for the other defendants.

10th September.

Charles Brown, recalled and cross-examined.—I was never charged before a Magistrate with taking money. I never ran away from the reformatory with £30 belonging to it. I never told my shipmates so. I have never had any criminal charge against me. I have never been known as a "corner man." I do not know what a "corner man" is. I know Richard Graydon. He is not a friend of mine. I know the three card trick. I have heard about it on board ship. I have come here with reference to this case not with anything to do with my private life. I have never associated with corner men. I know nothing about corner men. I will refuse to say anything about my private life. I never told Richard Graydon that I had watched people with a view to robbing them. I never told him how the three card trick was played in Newport. I never told him that I was sent to a reformatory for thieving and that my father disowned me in consequence. I heard of the "Frenchman" losing \$3. I was not accused of stealing it. I only struck Fell on one occasion. I will swear that I never struck him in the chest, and the carpenter pulled me off him while I was punching his ribs. I never made his nose bleed on any occasion. I was in a reformatory once. It is my business what work I did. I used to work in the fields there, growing vegetables. The vegetables were sold in the town. I was never charged with taking the proceeds. I was accused by the "Frenchman" of taking his money. I denied it and I still deny it. I never heard that things were lost out of the forecastle. I was never told by the men on board that I was a big-mouthed bally. It is not a fact that I ran needles into a man's nose while he was asleep. I have not put gunpowder into a man's pipe and then covered it up with tobacco. I was sent to a reformatory for stealing apples. I was sent straight there without any reference to my father. I was not sent to a reformatory because I was an associate of thieves and bad characters. Fell did not jump overboard because I made his life unbearable in the forecastle. His life was made unbearable on deck.

Theodore Wieler, steward on the *Zebina Gondry*, said—I remember a man named Fell shipping with us in New York. He was a Swede. He shipped as able seaman. He disappeared on the 29th July. He was not able to do his duty. All the ill-treatment I ever saw him get was a rope-ending now and again. He would be told to do something and not know how to do it he got a rope-ending. The rest of the crew were treated worse than he was. I never saw the captain or first mate do more than rope-end him. I never saw the second mate strike him. I do not think that the treatment he received was sufficient to induce him to jump overboard. I never heard him threaten to take his life. I have heard him speak of the first mate hitting him with the rope-end. I am on the vessel now. Deceased always appeared to me as though something was weighing on his mind. I never saw him worse treated than anyone else. He would have been worse treated on many other ships. I am on board the vessel now. I have seen the first mate rope-end the deceased. I have never seen the second mate do so. Deceased was not in his watch. I did not see him struck the day he jumped overboard. I never heard him threaten to jump overboard in consequence of ill-treatment.

Cross-examined.—I have been with the captain and others since the 15th April. I do not think they would go ill-treat the crew as to induce any of them to jump overboard. Deceased told me he was in the habit of drinking hard when on shore. Graydon is a truthful boy. He was a good character. When not employed, he was in the habit of associating with the other boys. I only know of Brown what he himself has told me. He told me he was in a reformatory, that his character being good he was allowed to go to market to sell the produce, and that he collected the money and escaped with it. He had the reputation of being a bully in the forecastle. He used to be striking Fell continually. I have spoken to him about it.

Albert Master, able seaman, said—I knew the man Fell. He shipped as A.B. He was not one. I missed him at midnight just before he was missing. He was coming forward. I did not speak to him. Shortly after I got to the forecastle I heard Fell give two screams, and Brown then came up and said Fell was missing. I have seen the captain hit him with a rope-end for not doing what he was told. He was not ill-treated. The captain never rope-ended me. I never gave him a chance. He was no worse treated than anyone else. He would have been worse treated on many other ships. I am on board the vessel now. I have seen the first mate rope-end the deceased. I have never seen the second mate do so. Deceased was not in his watch. I did not see him struck the day he jumped overboard. I never heard him threaten to jump overboard in consequence of ill-treatment.

Cross-examined.—I do not know the deceased very well with him. He seemed to have something on his mind. He was no good as a seaman. The other men had to do his work. Brown used to grumble about this. I remember seeing Brown, when hauling the braces, let his elbows go into Fell's chest and knock the wind out of him. I don't think it was an accident. I remember Brown striking Fell several times. He gave him a good thrashing. Brown considered him off the tally of the forecastle. He tried to cluster over the others. I heard of Brown putting powder in Fell's pipe. I remember the Frenchman losing \$3. He told me he suspected Brown of taking it. I do not think that any of the crew were so ill-treated as to make them jump overboard.

Dr. Hobson, A.B., on board the vessel, said—I have seen the captain when we have been sailing in the braces and he was disengaged with the way in which the work was being done, jump on deck. The deceased was frequently jumped on. He was repeatedly ill-treated by the captain. I have seen the chief mate and second mate strike the deceased on the body and face. I have never heard deceased threaten to commit suicide. He was not treated any worse than I was. I was beaten as badly as he was. I do not think myself of jumping overboard, but I was advised by an American on board not to do so. I don't know his name. We called him "the hoodlum."

Cross-examined.—I went to sea first at twenty-five years of age. I was previously a carpenter. I left Germany because I had trouble with the parents of my intended, and the match was broken off. My intended went to America, where I put on board ship. I went to Chicago. I was made drunk in New York and was put on board the ship. The captain did not treat me on board so harshly, only on the bad seaman. The

for him but could not find him. Three weeks before I saw the deceased with his nose bleeding. He said to me, "the captain and mates beat me too much." His body was all blue and green.

"His Worship—Do you think the Swede was knocked about more than you?"—Oh yes, sir, every day he was beaten.

"By Mr. Wotton—I have punished the deceased on one or two occasions. I never heard of him picking the Swede's nose or of putting gunpowder in his pipe. I have been at sea five years. All sailing vessels are bad but this was the worst. I was not in the same watch as Foll, but I know he was not a sailor and that the other men had to do his work.

William Schairer, the next witness, gave confirmatory evidence. Questioned by the Magistrate upon the circumstances actually surrounding the disappearance of the deceased witness said—The deceased had been aloft and did not do his work properly, so was called down, and got rope-ended. Later on I saw him on the main deck crying and he spoke about being beaten by the first mate. He said that he was going to jump over. I advised him not to do so. He left me and about a quarter of an hour afterwards I heard him sing out. I ran to the port side and saw him hanging on to the main sheet with one hand. I called out. "The Swede is hanging here." The second mate said, "Oh that fellow is crazy." I saw the deceased let go and disappear. It was about ten minutes past midnight when I went into the forecastle. The deceased had let go before the second mate came up. We could have lowered a boat. The stars could be seen. No boat was lowered, though it was not too rough. All sails were set except the royals.

At this point the case was again adjourned.

11th September.

William Schairer recalled said—I saw the deceased drop into the sea on the night of July 29th. I told the second mate that he was hanging on to the sheet and then I went into the forecastle. When I addressed the second officer he said, "Oh that fellow is crazy." I waited until he had disappeared before telling the second officer. When I told him that the Swede had let go he said nothing.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wotton—When I shouted "the Swede is hanging here" the second officer said he was crazy. I was not brought up a sailor. I do not understand how to steer or box the compass or take the log. My name is William Schairer and that is the name I have always been called. I had a quarrel with a policeman and was fined thirty marks for it. I did not suffer a long term of imprisonment for it. I did not tell my shipmates that I had had to leave Germany because I had killed a policeman. I was ashamed of the occurrence and I went straight to sea. It is two years nearly since I left Germany. At the time the deceased fell overboard all the sails were set except the royals; the mainsail was also stowed. The wind was not very high but it was raining a little. There were three boats on board, all made fast. I could not have released one as I knew nothing about the boats. I remember going into the captain's cabin the day after Foll went overboard. I signed the log book but I did not know what to as I do not understand English. I was not there alone, all the rest of the crew were there.

William Brown recalled said—I signed the log (produced) and this is my signature. The log was read over and each man signed it. One made a disturbance and the captain asked him what he knew about it. That man was Grunzel. There was no boat on the port bow on July 29th; the one on the starboard bow would have taken a quarter of an hour to lower. I do not think it would have been safe, the sea was so high.

Gilbert Master recalled said—I remember the night this man fell overboard. The sea was very heavy and the night was dark. The wind was on the beam and we were running on the starboard tack. We were going about nine knots. We could not have lowered a boat.

Cross-examined—If, when the man fell overboard, we had shortened sail and brought her about I think we should have run about two miles. If there had been no sea we could have lowered a boat in about half an hour. It would not have been safe to lower the boat with less than six men. I do not think they would have made any headway even if the boat lived at all. It would not have been possible to lower a boat without smashing her in. It would have been endangering the lives of those who went in it to put off in such a night. We all believed at the time we signed the log that the deceased fell accidentally.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Wotton opened the defence. He said that he had no desire in this case to avoid the most searching enquiry. But the evidence which they had just heard was a contradiction in the most material points of the evidence of the previous days. The allegations made against the defendants had been of the most general kind and probably that was because the fabricator of the falsehoods—for falsehoods they were—knew perfectly well that if he gave any exact dates upon which these alleged assaults occurred he would be met by evidence as good as his own. Here they had a number of men who had left the ship making grave accusations against those who remained. They had said nothing about this matter when they went before the Harbour Master, but waited until some days after that before they fell in a position to bring the charge. If there had been the brutality which called for such a strong remonstrance from William Brown, who appeared to have been the leader, would they not as reasonable men have lodged their complaint at the earliest moment? It was extremely probable—and it would be very improbable if it was not so—that during this three months voyage one or two of these men were struck. Let them look at the aggravating position of things. Half the crew who had shipped as able-bodied seamen when they got to sea were soon to know nothing whatever of the work. It would have been remarkable had the captain entirely kept his fingers off some of them when out of a crew of thirteen he had to carry five or six who were absolutely no use. He (Mr. Wotton) submitted that really there was only the testimony of William Brown that was intelligent and upon which he could find that the master and his mates had done anything at all. He said the word intelligent, but he did not infer honest. He should show what the word of that boy was worth by adducing evidence of his early education and habits. Much less could his evidence be relied upon when he had professed—as he intended to do—that he actually was the lad who pulled the poor Swede and made his life in the forecastle miserable. It was not the worry of the officers which the man had complained of, it was the perpetual ill-treatment of this fellow Brown. When the links of this singular story were brought together by the witness he should produce his evidence and see that Brown, the prosecutor, was actually the person to blame. Apart from this point, however, he submitted first that what really was the master with the Swede was that he was a swearer, as many men who have drunk hard at any time often are, from melancholy and depression of spirits, and that it was to rid himself of his worries that he jumped overboard, and he much questioned whether he was sane at the time. But there was a second and more plausible explanation of the occurrence. As a general rule a suicide deliberately and quietly committed the act, and it seemed as though on this occasion the poor fellow tried to save himself and bring help with regard next to the evidence of that man who swore that he saw the deceased hanging by the mainsheet. Was it possible to believe that statement having in mind the circumstances of the night? Was it not very probable that the man in the darkness had mistaken a fluttering sail or something of that kind for the Swede? Probably he did not see the man at all. At any rate he did not call attention to it until some time afterwards. Therefore taking it at that date no action was taken to see that no case had been shown on which the

When proceedings were being taken for expelling him from the club he might not like to have them published. If, however, he was desirous of publicity he could bring forward no objection to having the proceedings published hereafter. Therefore Mr. (Mr. Francois) withdrew the remarks he had made. If, however, reporters were allowed to remain he would, considering the character of Mr. Fraser Smith, warn them that they had better be careful as to what they published, because if anything they published did not suit Mr. Fraser Smith nothing that he said there would prevent him from objecting to it afterwards, and if he proceeded in the blackguardly way in which he had commenced—

Mr. SMITH—Order. Mr. Chairman, I call him to order.

The CHAIRMAN—I think remarks of that kind are decidedly out of order.

Mr. SMITH—if Mr. Francois were not so old a man as he is I should have responded by measures which no doubt he would term blackguardly (cries of "Oh" and "Order.") I have a right to complain that what Mr. Francois has just said is entirely out of order, and I think sir, as a matter of right and justice he should be called to order.

The CHAIRMAN—I have called him to order. If you wish to have the reporters present I shall propose it myself.

Mr. FRASER SMITH—I am not here as a member of the Press, I am here as a member of the Jockey Club and I simply claim that reporters be admitted because I want no hush-and-corner proceedings. I appeal to every member here that these proceedings should be held in public.

The CHAIRMAN—Perhaps you will put motion to the meeting to that effect.

Mr. FRANCIS—I only made my suggestion that these proceedings should be taken in private as I thought that Mr. Fraser Smith might not like his remarks made public. If he is desirous of having his remarks made public, of course I withdraw my resolution. I would, however, take the liberty of remarking to the reporters that it may be as well considering what occurred at a previous meeting, that if these proceedings are going to be blackguardly as they were, it might be as well if they were not reported.

The CHAIRMAN—The resolution before the meeting is that reporters be admitted.

Mr. FRASER SMITH—I second that.

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried.

The CLERK OF THE COURSE (Mr. T. P. Hough) then read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, you have just heard the resolution read. This will be duly proposed and seconded. I have only to say that I hope that every member present will divest his mind of anything like animosity towards the gentleman whose question of expulsion we are about to consider. I think that his racing record gentlemen, entitles him to that. (Hear, hear.) We all know him as a racing man and a square one, and we all know him, I think, as a fair squire, and good sport, and we have nothing against him except in this particular connection. We must keep this in mind, and in whatever we do we must give him the benefit of it. I think we should remember that, rightly or wrongly, he got into trouble over something not connected with racing. The question before us is whether this affects his character as a member of this club or not. I think we should all divest our minds of anything connected with that business and judging his case on its merits, say whether or not he is to continue any longer a member of this Club.

Mr. E. MACINTOSH—I quite agree with what the Chairman has said about divesting our minds of any feeling of animosity, spite or anything of that kind in reference to this matter. Certain gentlemen have sent in a requisition that Mr. Fraser Smith be expelled from the Club. That requisition had, I believe, the unanimous support of the stewards of the Club. The question before us is whether or not Mr. Fraser Smith is to be expelled from the club. If the resolution is carried, well and good, but if this meeting decides that he shall not be so expelled then the gentlemen who signed the requisition can only do so to the decision of the meeting. I think it unnecessary to dilate further on the subject, as the circumstances are all well known, and I will therefore without another word propose that Mr. Fraser Smith be expelled from the Club.

Mr. MASTERS—I beg to second the resolution now before the meeting. A great deal has been said about divesting our minds of certain things. I think we should divest our mind in this instance of racing matters altogether and consider the question as to whether or not Mr. Fraser Smith's conduct has entitled him to be expelled from the Club. Whether or not he is a good sportsman is entirely apart from the question with which we have to deal. We are not dealing with his character as a sportsman but with his private character. I feel assured that of the ten gentlemen who signed the requisition upon which this meeting has been called, there is not one who has done so from personal feeling, but simply with a view of advancing the interests of the Club.

Mr. E. MACINTOSH—I quite agree with what the Chairman has said about divesting our minds of any feeling of animosity, spite or anything of that kind in reference to this matter. Certain gentlemen have sent in a requisition that Mr. Fraser Smith be expelled from the Club. That requisition had, I believe, the unanimous support of the stewards of the Club. The question before us is whether or not Mr. Fraser Smith is to be expelled from the club. If the resolution is carried, well and good, but if this meeting decides that he shall not be so expelled then the gentlemen who signed the requisition can only do so to the decision of the meeting. I think it unnecessary to dilate further on the subject, as the circumstances are all well known, and I will therefore without another word propose that Mr. Fraser Smith be expelled from the Club.

Mr. SMITH—Then I ask why should we waste time attacking each other's characters until you have satisfied yourselves on the point?

Mr. MASTERS—This is not the place to decide all points. That is for the decision of the Supreme Court of Hongkong. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

The CHAIRMAN—But they have not always been correct.

Mr. FRASER SMITH—I propose that this meeting be adjourned for a week. I do not come here to carry favour with any one. I only ask for justice. I appeal to every Englishman, Scotchman and German present for justice and justice I will have. If I cannot get it through your Presidents, then I will get it through the Courts of law. A week's adjournment can do no injury here. It will only enable me to place every one of you stewards in the same position as I am now in. (Order, order.)

The CHAIRMAN—Do not offer any threats here Mr. Fraser Smith.

Mr. FRASER SMITH—Wait a minute, sir, you don't know what I refer to. I want to test the question of whether the rules of a properly constituted club can be made retrospective. If I can get no answer now, I will to-morrow. I will test that question, sir, to-morrow morning. (Interruption.) I want no impediment from any one. I claim your protection. Mr. Chairman, from the satellites of Justice, (Hear, hear, and Order, order.)

The CHAIRMAN—I think Mr. Fraser Smith, you are going too far.

Mr. FRASER SMITH—I beg your pardon, Mr. Chairman, I claim your protection. I have only now to ask that my motion for an adjournment be put to the meeting, and not get somebody to second your motion.

